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Army National Guard

The **Army National Guard** (**ARNG**), in conjunction with the Air National Guard, is an organized militia force and a federal military reserve force of the United States Army. They are simultaneously part of two different organizations: the ARNG of each state, most territories, and the District of Columbia (also referred to as the *Militia of the United States*), as well as the federal ARNG, as part of the National Guard as a whole. It is divided into subordinate units stationed in each state or insular area, responsible to their respective governors or other head-of-government.[2]

The Guard's origins are usually traced to the city of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636. That year a regiment of militia drilled for the first time to defend a multi-community area within what is now the United States.[3][a]

Army National Guard	
Seal of the Army National Guard	
Active	As state-funded militia under various names: 1636–1903 As federal reserve forces called the Army National Guard: 1903–present
Country	United States
Allegiance	Federal (10 U.S.C. § E) State and territorial (32 U.S.C.)
Branch	United States Army
Type	Reserve force Militia
Size	336,000 personnel (authorized end strength for Fiscal Year 2020)[1]
Part of	National Guard National Guard Bureau
Garrison/HQ	Army National Guard Readiness Center, Arlington Hall Arlington County, Virginia
Nickname(s)	"Army Guard", "The Guard"
Anniversaries	13 December 1636 (founding)
Website	army.mil/nationalguard (http://www.army.mil/nationalguard) nationalguard.com (https://www.nationalguard.com/)
Commanders	
Director	LTG Jon A. Jensen

Activation

The ARNG operates under Title 10 of the United States Code when under federal control, and Title 32 of the United States Code and applicable state laws when under state control. It may be called up for active duty by the state or territorial governors to help respond to domestic emergencies and disasters, such as those caused by hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes, as well as civil disorder.[2] The District of Columbia Army National Guard is a federal militia, controlled by the President of the United States with authority delegated to the Secretary of Defense, and through him to the Secretary of the Army.[5]

Members or units of the ARNG may be ordered, temporarily or indefinitely, into United States service.[6][7] If mobilized for federal service, the member or unit becomes part of the U.S. ARNG, which is a reserve component of the U.S. Army.[8][9][10] Individuals volunteering for active federal service may do so subject to the consent of their governors.[11] Largely on the basis of a 1990 U.S. Supreme Court decision, governors generally cannot veto involuntary activations of individuals or units for federal service, either for training or national emergency.[12]

The President may also call up members and units of the ARNG, in its status as the militia of the several states, to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, or enforce federal laws.[13] The Army National Guard is one of two organizations administered by the National Guard Bureau, the other being the Air National Guard. The Director of the ARNG is the head of the organization, and reports to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. Because the ARNG is both the militia of the several states and a federal reserve component of the Army, neither the Chief of the National

Deputy Director	MG Joseph R. Baldwin
Command Chief Warrant Officer	CW5 Brian Searcy
Command Sergeant Major	CSM John T. Raines III

Guard Bureau nor the Director of the ARNG "commands" it. This operational command authority is performed in each state or territory by the State Adjutant General, and in the District of Columbia by the Commanding General of the D.C. National Guard when a unit is in its militia status. While under federal activation, the operational command authority is transferred to the commanders of the unified combatant commands, who command all U.S. forces within their area of responsibility. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Director of the ARNG serve as the channel of communications between the Department of the Army and the ARNG in each state and territory, and administer federal programs, policies, and resources for the National Guard.[14]

The ARNG's portion of the president's proposed federal budget for Fiscal Year 2018 is approximately $16.2 billion to support an end strength of 343,000, including appropriations for personnel pay and allowance, facilities maintenance, construction, equipment maintenance and other activities.[15]

History

Prominent members

ARNG recruits arriving at Fort Jackson for BCT

U.S. presidents

Of the 45[b] individuals to serve as President of the United States as of 2021, 33 had military experience. Of those 33, 21 served in the militia or ARNG.

- George Washington, commissioned a Major in the Virginia Militia in 1753. He attained the rank of colonel before resigning his commission at the end of the French and Indian War.[16][17]
- Thomas Jefferson, colonel and commander of the Albemarle County Militia at the start of the American Revolution[18]
- James Madison, colonel in the Orange County Militia at the start of the American Revolution and aide to his father, James Madison, Sr., who was the commander.[19]
- James Monroe, served in the militia while attending the College of William and Mary. After being wounded at the Battle of Trenton while serving in the Continental Army, he returned to Virginia to recruit and lead a regiment as a militia lieutenant colonel, but the regiment was never raised. In 1780 the British invaded Richmond, Virginia, and Jefferson commissioned Monroe as a colonel to command the militia raised in response and act as liaison to the Continental Army in North Carolina.[20][21]
- Andrew Jackson, commander of the Tennessee Militia as a major general prior to the War of 1812.[22][23]
- William Henry Harrison, commander of Indiana Territory's militia and Major General of the Kentucky Militia at the start of the War of 1812.[24][25]
- John Tyler, commanded a company called the Charles City Rifles, part of Virginia's 52nd Regiment, in the War of 1812.[26]
- James Polk, joined the Tennessee Militia as a captain in a cavalry regiment in 1821. He was subsequently appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor William Carroll.[27][28][29][30]
- Millard Fillmore, served as inspector of New York's 47th Brigade with the rank of major.[31] Commanded the Union Continentals, a militia unit raised to perform local service in Buffalo, New York, during the American Civil War.[32]
- Franklin Pierce, appointed aide de camp to Governor Samuel Dinsmoor in 1831. He remained in the militia until 1847 and attained the rank of colonel before becoming a brigadier general in the Army during the Mexican–American War.[33]

- James Buchanan, a member of the Pennsylvania Militia. His dragoon unit took part in the defense of Baltimore, Maryland, during the War of 1812.[34][35]
- Abraham Lincoln, served in the Illinois Militia during the Black Hawk War. He commanded a company in the 4th Illinois Regiment with the rank of captain from April to May 1832. He was a private in Captain Alexander White's Company from May to June 1832. He served as a private in Captain Jacob Earley's company from June to July 1832.[36]
- Andrew Johnson, served in the Tennessee Militia in the 1830s, and attained the rank of colonel.[37][38] During the American Civil War he remained loyal to the Union and was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier general.[39][40][41]
- Ulysses S. Grant, having left the Army as a captain, at the start of the Civil War he served in the Illinois Militia as aide de camp and mustering officer for Governor Richard Yates.[42][43] He held these positions until being appointed commander of the 21st Illinois Infantry, which set him on the path to becoming a general and commander of all Union armies.[44]
- Rutherford B. Hayes, joined a militia company in 1846 intending to fight in the Mexican–American War, but resigned because of ill health.[45] Enlisted as a private in a Cincinnati militia company at the start of the Civil War in 1861, and was elected commander with the rank of captain. He was subsequently appointed a major in the 23rd Ohio Infantry, and ended the war as a brigade commander and brevet Major General.[46]
- James A. Garfield, commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Ohio Militia in 1861, he took part in recruiting and training the 42nd Ohio Infantry Regiment, which he commanded as a colonel.[47] He later served as Chief of Staff for the Army of the Cumberland and received promotion to Major General.[48]
- Chester A. Arthur, became a member of the New York Militia soon after becoming a lawyer. During the Civil War he served on the staff of Governor Edwin D. Morgan as Quartermaster General with the rank of brigadier general. He later served as Morgan's inspector general, responsible for visiting New York's front line units, assessing conditions and recommending improvements.[49]
- Benjamin Harrison, commissioned in the Indiana Militia by Governor Oliver P. Morton to recruit a regiment during the Civil War, he was subsequently appointed a second lieutenant and captain in and then colonel and commander of the 70th Indiana Infantry Regiment. He received the brevet of brigadier general as a commendation of his service, and later commanded a brigade.[50][51][52] He also enrolled in the militia again during labor unrest in Indianapolis in 1877.[53]
- William McKinley, joined a volunteer militia company called the Poland Guards at the start of the Civil War. The company was subsequently mustered in as part of the 23rd Ohio Infantry, the same regiment in which President Hayes served. McKinley ended the war as a major and chief of staff for division commander Samuel S. Carroll.[54][55]
- Theodore Roosevelt, commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 8th New York Infantry Regiment in 1884, he served until 1888 and attained the rank of captain. During the Spanish–American War he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, which he later commanded as a colonel. In 2001 a review of his war record led to a posthumous award of the Medal of Honor.[56][57]
- Harry S. Truman, served in the Missouri Army National Guard from 1905 to 1911, rising to the rank of corporal. During World War I he rejoined and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 2nd Missouri Field Artillery. This regiment was federalized as the 129th Field Artillery, and Truman commanded Battery D as a captain. He continued to serve in the Army Reserve, retiring as a colonel in 1953.[58][59][60]

(Note: President George W. Bush served in the National Guard in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and he was the first Air National Guard member to attain the presidency.)[61]

Units and formations

Deployable Army units are organized as Table of organization and equipment (TOE) organizations or modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) organizations. Non-deployable units, such as a state's joint force headquarters or regional training institutes are administered as Table of distribution and allowance (TDA) units.[62]

Commands

- 46th Military Police Command (MI ARNG)
- 135th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) (AL ARNG)
- 167th Sustainment Command (Theater) (AL ARNG)
- 184th Sustainment Command (Expeditionary) (MS ARNG)
- 263rd Army Air and Missile Defense Command (SC ARNG)

Divisions

In addition to many deployable units which are non-divisional, the Army National Guard's deployable units include eight infantry divisions.[63] These divisions, their subordinate brigades or brigades with which the divisions have a training oversight relationship, and the states represented by the largest units include:[64]

Army Aviation Magazine wrote on 31 March 2021 that "The ARNG is pressing forward with the Division Alignment for Training (DIV AFT) effort. The DIV AFT intent is to enhance leader development and training readiness through codified relationships across echelons and states to develop combat capable division formations for large scale combat operations. The Director, ARNG.. recently convened a DIV AFT Initial Planning Conference to clarify unit alignments for all eight ARNG Division Headquarters and synchronize activities that will facilitate unity of effort between Division Headquarters and aligned for training States."[65]

- **28th Infantry Division** (PA ARNG)
  - 2nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (PA ARNG)
  - 56th Stryker Brigade Combat Team (PA ARNG)
  - 28th Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade (PA ARNG)
- **29th Infantry Division** (VA ARNG)
  - 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team (NC ARNG)
  - 53rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (FL ARNG)
  - 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (VA ARNG)
  - 29th Combat Aviation Brigade (MD ARNG)
- **34th Infantry Division** (MN ARNG)
  - 1st Armored Brigade Combat Team (MN ARNG)
  - 2nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IA ARNG)
  - 32nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (WI ARNG)
  - 116th Cavalry Brigade Combat Team (ID ARNG)
  - 34th Combat Aviation Brigade (MN ARNG)
- **35th Infantry Division** (KS ARNG)

- 39th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (AR ARNG)
- 45th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (OK ARNG)
- 155th Armored Brigade Combat Team (MS ARNG)
- 35th Combat Aviation Brigade (MO ARNG)
- **36th Infantry Division** (TX ARNG)
  - 56th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (TX ARNG)
  - 72nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (TX ARNG)
  - 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team (WA ARNG)
  - 256th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (LA ARNG)
  - 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment (TN ARNG)
  - 36th Combat Aviation Brigade (TX ARNG)
- **38th Infantry Division** (IN ARNG)
  - 33rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IL ARNG)
  - 37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (OH ARNG)
  - 76th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IN ARNG)
  - 38th Combat Aviation Brigade (IN ARNG)
- **40th Infantry Division** (CA ARNG)
  - 29th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (HI ARNG)
  - 41st Infantry Brigade Combat Team (OR ARNG)
  - 79th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (CA ARNG)
  - 40th Combat Aviation Brigade (CA ARNG)
- **42nd Infantry Division** (NY ARNG)
  - 27th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (NY ARNG)
  - 44th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (NJ ARNG)
  - 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (VT ARNG)
  - 42nd Combat Aviation Brigade (NY ARNG)

Multifunctional Support Brigades

The Army National Guard fields 37 multifunctional support brigades.

Maneuver Enhancement Brigades

- 26th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MA ARNG)
- 55th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (PA ARNG)
- 67th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (NE ARNG)
- 110th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MO ARNG)
- 130th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (NC ARNG)

- 136th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (TX ARNG)
- 141st Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (ND ARNG)
- 149th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (KY ARNG)
- 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (WI ARNG)
- 158th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (AZ ARNG)
- 196th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (SD ARNG)
- 204th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (UT ARNG)
- 218th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (SC ARNG)
- 226th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (AL ARNG)
- 404th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (IL ARNG)
- 648th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (GA ARNG)

Field Artillery Brigades

- 45th Field Artillery Brigade (OK ARNG)
- 65th Field Artillery Brigade (UT ARNG)
- 115th Field Artillery Brigade (WY ARNG)
- 130th Field Artillery Brigade (KS ARNG)
- 138th Field Artillery Brigade (KY ARNG)
- 142nd Field Artillery Brigade (AR ARNG)
- 169th Field Artillery Brigade (CO ARNG)
- 197th Field Artillery Brigade (NH ARNG)

Sustainment Brigades

- 28th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (OH ARNG)
- 29th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (NC ARNG)
- 34th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (IL ARNG)
- 35th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (TN ARNG)
- 36th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (TX ARNG)
- 38th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (IN ARNG)
- 40th Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (CA ARNG)
- 42nd Infantry Division Sustainment Brigade (NY ARNG)
- 17th Sustainment Brigade (NV ARNG)

- 111th Sustainment Brigade (NM ARNG)

Military Intelligence Brigades

- 58th Military Intelligence Brigade (Expeditionary) (MD ARNG)
- 71st Military Intelligence Brigade (Expeditionary) (TX ARNG)
- 300th Military Intelligence Brigade (Linguist) (UT ARNG) (TDA organization)

Functional Support Brigades and Groups

Engineer Brigades

- 16th Engineer Brigade (OH ARNG)
- 35th Engineer Brigade (MO ARNG)
- 111th Engineer Brigade (WV ARNG)
- 117th Engineer Brigade (SC ARNG)
- 168th Engineer Brigade (MS ARNG)
- 176th Engineer Brigade (TX ARNG)
- 194th Engineer Brigade (TN ARNG)
- 219th Engineer Brigade (IN ARNG)
- 225th Engineer Brigade (LA ARNG)

Air Defense Artillery Brigades

- 164th Air Defense Artillery Brigade (FL ARNG)
- 174th Air Defense Artillery Brigade (OH ARNG)
- 678th Air Defense Artillery Brigade (SC ARNG)

Theater Tactical Signal Brigades

- 228th Theater Tactical Signal Brigade (SC ARNG)
- 261st Theater Tactical Signal Brigade (DE ARNG)

Military Police Brigades

- 35th Military Police Brigade (MO ARNG)
- 43rd Military Police Brigade (RI ARNG)
- 49th Military Police Brigade (CA ARNG)
- 92nd Military Police Brigade (PR ARNG)
- 142nd Military Police Brigade (AL ARNG)

- 177th Military Police Brigade (MI ARNG)

Theater and Combat Aviation Brigades

- 63rd Theater Aviation Brigade (KY ARNG)
- 77th Combat Aviation Brigade (AR ARNG)
- 185th Theater Aviation Brigade (MS ARNG)
- 449th Combat Aviation Brigade (NC ARNG)

Other brigades

- 31st Chemical Brigade (AL ARNG)
- 91st Cyber Brigade (VA ARNG)[66] (TDA organization)
- 100th Missile Defense Brigade (CO ARNG)

Other Groups

- 19th Special Forces Group (UT ARNG)
- 20th Special Forces Group (AL ARNG)
- 111th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (AL ARNG)
- 56th Theater Information Operations Group (WA ARNG)
- 71st Theater Information Operations Group (TX ARNG)
- 204th Theater Aviation Operations Group (LA ARNG)
- 1100th Theater Aviation Sustainment Maintenance Group (MD ARNG)
- 1106th Theater Aviation Sustainment Maintenance Group (CA ARNG)
- 1107th Theater Aviation Sustainment Maintenance Group (MO ARNG)
- 1108th Theater Aviation Sustainment Maintenance Group (MS ARNG)
- 1109th Theater Aviation Sustainment Maintenance Group (CT ARNG)
- 42nd Regional Support Group (NJ ARNG)
- 50th Regional Support Group (FL ARNG)
- 109th Regional Support Group (SD ARNG)
- 115th Regional Support Group (CA ARNG)
- 120th Regional Support Group (ME ARNG)
- 139th Regional Support Group (LA ARNG)
- 143rd Regional Support Group (CT ARNG)
- 151st Regional Support Group (MA ARNG)
- 191st Regional Support Group (PR ARNG)
- 198th Regional Support Group (AZ ARNG)
- 201st Regional Support Group (GA ARNG)
- 213th Regional Support Group (PA ARNG)
- 272nd Regional Support Group (MI ARNG)
- 297th Regional Support Group (AK ARNG)
- 329th Regional Support Group (VA ARNG)
- 347th Regional Support Group (MN ARNG)
- 635th Regional Support Group (KS ARNG)

- 734th Regional Support Group (IA ARNG)
- 1889th Regional Support Group (MT ARNG)

Regular Army – Army National Guard Partnership

In 2016, the Army and the Army National Guard began a training and readiness initiative that aligned some Army brigades with National Guard division headquarters, and some National Guard brigades with Army division headquarters. Among others, this program included the National Guard's 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team becoming affiliated with the Army's 10th Mountain Division[67] and the National Guard's 1st Battalion, 143rd Infantry Regiment affiliating with the Army's 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team.[68] In addition, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division began an affiliation with the National Guard's 36th Infantry Division.[69]

- **48th Infantry Brigade Combat Team** (GA ARNG), associated with 3rd Infantry Division
- 1st Battalion (Airborne), 143rd Infantry Regiment (TX ARNG), associated with 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team
- 1st Battalion, 151st Infantry Regiment (IN ARNG), associated with 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division
- 840th Engineer Company (TX ARNG), associated with 36th Engineer Brigade
- 249th Transportation Company (TX ARNG), associated with 1st Cavalry Division Sustainment Brigade
- 1176th Transportation Company (TN ARNG), associated with 101st Sustainment Brigade
- 1245th Transportation Company (OK ARNG), associated with 1st Cavalry Division Sustainment Brigade
- 2123rd Transportation Company (KY ARNG), associated with 101st Sustainment Brigade

Army units partnering with Army National Guard headquarters include:

- 5th Engineer Battalion, associated with 35th Engineer Brigade (MO ARNG).

By state

The Army and Air National Guard in each state are headed by the State Adjutant General. The Adjutant General (TAG) is the de facto commander of a state's military forces, and reports to the state governor.[70]

State Abbr.	State
AL	Alabama
AK	Alaska
AZ	Arizona
AR	Arkansas
CA	California
CO	Colorado
CT	Connecticut
DE	Delaware
DC	District of Columbia
FL	Florida
GA	Georgia
GU	Guam
HI	Hawaii
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
IA	Iowa
KS	Kansas

State Abbr.	State
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
ME	Maine
MD	Maryland
MA	Massachusetts
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MS	Mississippi
MO	Missouri
MT	Montana
NE	Nebraska
ND	Nevada
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NY	New York
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota

State Abbr.	State
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
PR	Puerto Rico
RI	Rhode Island
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UT	Utah
VT	Vermont
VA	Virginia
VI	U.S. Virgin Islands
WA	Washington
WV	West Virginia
WI	Wisconsin
WY	Wyoming

Legacy units and formations

Several units have been affected by Army National Guard reorganizations. Some have been renamed or inactivated. Some have had subordinate units reallocated to other commands. A partial list of inactivated major units includes:

Shoulder sleeve insignia of the 47th Infantry Division, inactivated in 1991

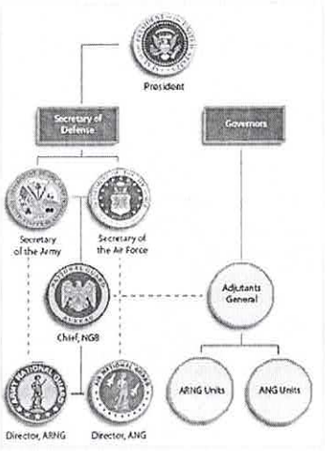
- 26th Infantry Division, inactivated 1 September 1993.[71]
- 27th Infantry Division, reorganized as 27th Armored Division, 1 February 1955. (See below.)[72]
- 27th Armored Division, inactivated 1 February 1968.[73]
- 30th Armored Division, inactivated 1 December 1973. (See below.)[74]
- 30th Infantry Division, inactivated 4 January 1974.[75]
- 31st Infantry Division, inactivated 14 January 1968. Units allocated to 30th Armored Division.[76]
- 32nd Infantry Division, inactivated 1 December 1967.[77]
- 33rd Infantry Division, inactivated 1 February 1968.[78]
- 37th Infantry Division, inactivated 15 February 1968.[79]
- 39th Infantry Division, inactivated 1 December 1967.[80]
- 40th Armored Division, inactivated 29 January 1968.[81]
- 41st Infantry Division, inactivated 1 January 1968.[82][83]
- 43rd Infantry Division, inactivated 16 December 1967.[84]
- 44th Infantry Division, inactivated 10 October 1954.[85]
- 45th Infantry Division, inactivated 1 February 1968.[86]

Shoulder sleeve insignia of the 50th Armored Division, inactivated in 1993

- 46th Infantry Division, inactivated 1 February 1968.[87]
- 47th Infantry Division, inactivated 10 February 1991.[88]
- 48th Armored Division, inactivated 29 January 1968.[89]
- 49th Armored Division, inactivated 1 May 2004; reflagged as the 36th Infantry Division.[90][91]
- 50th Armored Division, inactivated 1 September 1993.[92]

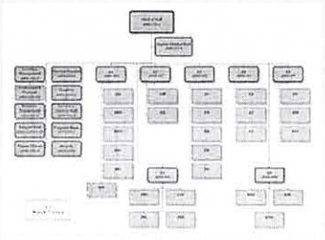
Leadership

Upon the creation of the United States Air Force in 1947, the National Guard Bureau was organized into two divisions; Army National Guard and Air National Guard. Each were headed by a major general who reported to the chief of the National Guard Bureau. The head of the Army National Guard was originally established as the **chief of the Army Division at the National Guard Bureau**. The position was downgraded to brigadier general in 1962 due to force reduction. It was renamed to **Director of the Army National Guard** and elevated back to major general in 1970. The position was later elevated to the rank of lieutenant general in 2001. The Army National Guard is also authorized a deputy director which was originally established as a brigadier general office in 1970. It was elevated to the rank of major general in 2006.

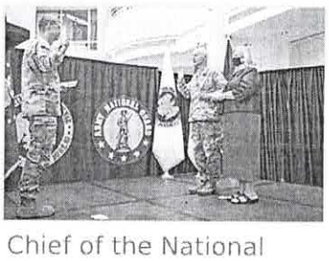


National Guard Bureau organizational chart depicting command and reporting relationships

The director of the Army National Guard oversees a staff which aids in planning and day-to-day organization and management. In addition to a chief of staff, the Director's staff includes several special staff members, including a chaplain and protocol and awards specialists. It also includes a primary staff, which is organized as directorates, divisions, and branches. The directorates of the Army National Guard staff are arranged along the lines of a typical American military staff: G-1 for personnel; G-2 for intelligence; G-3 for plans, operations and training; G-4 for logistics; G-5 for strategic plans, policy and communications; G-6 for communications; and G-8 for budgets and financial management.


Army National Guard staff organizational chart

List of chiefs and directors


Chief of the National Guard Bureau Gen. Daniel R. Hokanson administers the oath of office to Lt. Gen. Jon A. Jensen as the 22nd director of the Army National Guard on Monday, 10 August 2020 at the Temple Army National Guard Readiness Center in Arlington, Virginia.

No.	Commander		Term		
	Portrait	Name	Took office	Left office	Term length
Chiefs of the Army Division at the National Guard Bureau					
1		Major General **Raymond H. Fleming**	1948	1950	2 years
2		Major General **William H. Abendroth**	1951	1955	4 years
3		Major General **Donald W. McGowan**	1955	1959	4 years
4		Major General **Clayton P. Kerr**	1959	1962	3 years
5		Brigadier General **Francis Greenlief**	1962	1963	1 year
6		Brigadier General **Charles L. Southward**	1964	1966	2 years
7		Brigadier General **Leonard C. Ward**	1968	1970	2 years
Directors of the Army National Guard					
8		Major General **Francis Greenlief**	1970	1971	1 year

No.	Commander		Term		
	Portrait	Name	Took office	Left office	Term length
Chiefs of the Army Division at the National Guard Bureau					
9		Major General **La Vern E. Weber**	1971	1974	3 years
10		Major General **Charles A. Ott Jr.**	1974	1978	4 years
11		Major General **Emmett H. Walker Jr.**	1978	1982	4 years
12		Major General **Herbert R. Temple Jr.**	1982	1986	4 years
13		Major General **Donald Burdick**	1986	1991	5 years
14		Major General **Raymond F. Rees**	1991	1992	1 year
15		Major General **John R. D'Araujo Jr.**	1993	1995	2 years
16		Major General **William A. Navas Jr.**	October 1995	May 1998	3 years

No.	Commander		Term		
	Portrait	Name	Took office	Left office	Term length
Chiefs of the Army Division at the National Guard Bureau					
17		Lieutenant General **Roger C. Schultz**	1 June 1998	15 June 2005	7 years, 14 days[93]
18		Lieutenant General **Clyde A. Vaughn**	15 June 2005	9 May 2009	3 years, 328 days
–		Major General **Raymond W. Carpenter** *Acting*	9 May 2009	28 November 2011	2 years, 203 days
19		Lieutenant General **William E. Ingram Jr.**	28 November 2011	14 January 2014	2 years, 47 days
–		Major General **Judd H. Lyons** *Acting*	14 January 2014	27 March 2015	1 year, 72 days
20		Lieutenant General **Timothy J. Kadavy**	27 March 2015	25 March 2019	3 years, 363 days
21		Lieutenant General **Daniel R. Hokanson**	20 June 2019	3 August 2020	1 year, 44 days
22		Lieutenant General **Jon A. Jensen**	10 August 2020	*Incumbent*	3 years, 353 days

See also

- National Guard (United States)
- Space National Guard
- 19th Special Forces Group
- 20th Special Forces Group

Comparable organizations

- United States Army Reserve
- United States Marine Corps Reserve
- United States Navy Reserve
- United States Coast Guard Reserve
- Air National Guard (U.S. Air Force)
- Air Force Reserve Command (U.S. Air Force)

Notes

a. The 181st Infantry, the 182nd Infantry, the 101st Field Artillery and the 101st Engineer Battalion of the Massachusetts Army National Guard stem from the 1636 unit.[4]

b. As of 2021. While there have been 46 presidencies, only 45 individuals have served as president. Grover Cleveland served two non-consecutive terms and is numbered as both the 22nd and 24th U.S. president.

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